



General Assembly

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Forty-eighth session
Agenda items 10, 18, 23, 51, 79, 80,
87, 91, 114, 138, 139 and 140

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF
INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF ASSISTANCE IN THE TEACHING, STUDY,
DISSEMINATION AND WIDER APPRECIATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Letter dated 16 December 1993 from the Permanent Representative
of Equatorial Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Francophone Questions, His Excellency Mr. Benjamin Mba Ekua Miko, on the expulsion of the Consul-General of Spain, Mr. Bustamante, and the scheduled evacuation plan of the Spanish Government (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 10, 18, 23, 51, 79, 80, 87, 91, 114, 138, 139 and 140.

(Signed) Dámaso OBIANG NDONG
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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ANNEX

Statement by Mr. Benjamín Mba Ekua Miko, Minister for
Foreign and Francophone Affairs of Equatorial Guinea,
on the expulsion of the Consul-General of Spain,
Mr. Bustamante

(Malabo, 15 December 1993)

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Spain, Mr. Javier Solana, informed the Spanish press that the reasons alleged by the Government of Equatorial Guinea, for declaring the Consul-General of Spain in Bata, Mr. Diego María Sánchez Bustamante, persona non grata on 11 December 1993, were "unfounded". For this reason, I am grateful to the communication media for the opportunity and possibility that they are providing to me in order to inform and shape national and international public opinion about the most important details concerning the declaring of Mr. Bustamante persona non grata.

Mr. Bustamante was declared persona non grata and asked to leave the country on 12 December 1993 for interfering in internal affairs of Equatorial Guinea which are not covered under international law or the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations. In order to illustrate this statement we are able to cite, inter alia, the following instances:

- (a) The Consul-General of Spain in Bata, Mr. Bustamante, has been instigating the Spanish community residing in that city to sign a document alleging that Spanish nationals in Equatorial Guinea are in physical danger. The request was rejected by the Spaniards themselves when they found no reason to justify such an action;
- (b) Persistent incitement of Spanish collaborators to leave their posts in the interior of the country by taking advantage of any individual allegations made by them;
- (c) The Consul-General had made the Consulate headquarters a place for holding political meetings and gatherings, such as a recent meeting with the political parties that had decided not to participate in the elections of 21 November 1993, where they were advised to form a parallel government in order to create political uncertainty and various types of insecurity in the country.

These and other instances are clearly incompatible with the Convention, if we recall that the primary functions of a consul or a consulate are "furthering the development of commercial, economic, cultural and scientific relations between the sending State and the receiving State and otherwise promoting friendly relations between them" and "ascertaining by all lawful means conditions and developments in the commercial, economic, cultural and scientific life of the receiving State, reporting thereon to the Government of the sending State and giving information to persons interested". It is thus clear to every one that the actors in consular and/or diplomatic relations are States and Governments and that their mediators are consular and/or diplomatic agents.

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With regard to this incident, it should be understood and made clear that declaring someone persona non grata is an act that for several decades now has been provided for under international, diplomatic and consular law and the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations. It should not necessarily be interpreted as a prelude to or desire for severance of relations between two States, but should rather be viewed as a peaceful act and an indisputable right of any receiving State which, in order to improve its relations with the sending State, chooses to remove from its territory a diplomatic or consular agent who represents, in its opinion, a danger for the domestic security of the receiving State or a threat or impediment to the harmonious development of relations between the States concerned.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, very recently (in 1992) stressed that the primary aim of preventive diplomacy for peacemaking and peace-keeping was "to seek to identify at the earliest possible stage situations that could produce conflict, and to try through diplomacy to remove the sources of danger before violence results".

Mr. Bustamante's behaviour since he was accredited as Consul-General in Bata, which was incompatible with the Conventions in question and obstructed the democratization and electoral processes under way in Equatorial Guinea, is not an isolated phenomenon. Nor is the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States outmoded, as certain forces and sources of evil are attempting to demonstrate today. Indeed, in December 1991, on the basis of facts recorded in other regions, the General Assembly, in resolution 46/130, on respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes:

"Reiterates that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right, freely and without external interference, to determine their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect that right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter;"

And in this context,

"Urges all States to respect the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and the sovereign right of peoples to determine their political, economic and social system;" and

"Strongly appeals to all States to refrain from financing or providing, directly or indirectly, any other form of overt or covert support for political parties or groups and from taking actions to undermine the electoral processes in any country".

The Government of Equatorial Guinea, having observed for more than a year that Mr. Bustamante has been and is still carrying out activities that are incompatible with the domestic legislation of Equatorial Guinea and precepts of international law that are applicable and have been reaffirmed, took an initial

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step by calling upon Mr. Bustamante, through his Government, to reconsider his hostile and heedless behaviour with regard to the legitimate Government of Equatorial Guinea. In view of the continuation of such behaviour, as a second step in order to protect the dignity of the Spanish diplomat and maintain the harmonious relations between Equatorial Guinea and Spain, the Government requested the withdrawal of Mr. Bustamante in his capacity as Consul-General of Spain. Having failed to receive a satisfactory reply from the Spanish Government, after approximately 15 months of peaceful activity and the resumption of provocative acts, harassment and instigation of political violence by Mr. Bustamante, the Government has no alternative but to resort to a third peaceful step, "taking the firm decision to declare persona-non-grata Mr. Diego María Sánchez Bustamante, Consul-General of Spain in Bata", who left our country last Sunday, 12 December 1993.

In view of all the foregoing considerations, the Government of Equatorial Guinea is surprised to learn that, as a consequence of the Bustamante incident, the Spanish Government has a contingency plan to evacuate the Spanish nationals residing in Equatorial Guinea. The Government of Equatorial Guinea finds no reason to justify such a plan since all the Spanish residents in the country have stated and maintain that they feel at ease living in Equatorial Guinea and coexist peacefully with its nationals and that, at the same time, the State institutions provide protection for their physical safety and property.

Nevertheless, if the Spanish Government is determined to implement its contingency plan to evacuate its nationals residing in Equatorial Guinea, it would be desirable for such a measure to be carried out in the presence of United Nations observers in order to determine the will of the Spanish residents and the social and political conditions in which such an evacuation takes place.

In spite of this, the Government of Equatorial Guinea has observed that the notion of an evacuation plan seems to indicate a readiness on the part of the Spanish Government to sever the ties and friendly relations between the peoples of Spain and Equatorial Guinea since this is not the first time that such a plan has been drawn up or that there has been such an outcome, which at the insistence of the Spanish Government itself led to the evacuation of Spanish nationals in March 1969, with disastrous consequences for Equatorial Guinea as well as Spain.

In view of these ominous developments, it is the firm position of the Government of Equatorial Guinea to draw attention to the matter and remind Spain that it should prevent a recurrence of that event.



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Agenda item 54
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 15 December 1993 from the Permanent
Representative of Turkey to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Osman Ertuğ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) İnal BATU
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 13 December 1993 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the unilateral decision adopted by the "EC-Cyprus Joint Parliamentary Committee" at its meeting held in the Greek Cypriot sector of Nicosia between 25-27 November 1993. In the said decision, the Committee, *inter alia*, calls for the designation of an eminent European personality to act as an observer to the intercommunal talks" and "insists that the Council of Ministers decide on this matter before the end of 1993 and that the observer should have a clear mandate to make recommendations with a view to a solution of the Cyprus problem within the basic principles and ideals entrenched in the European Treaties..."

Since, with the letter of my President, H.E. Mr. Rauf R. Denktas, dated 19 November 1993, the negative implications of the designation of an EC observer to the intercommunal talks have already been communicated to Your Excellency, I will not repeat our views on this matter.

It is clear, however, that with this decision of the "EC-Cyprus Parliamentary Committee", the Greek Cypriot side's rejection of a negotiated solution based on the Denktas-Makarios and Denktas-Kyprianou High-Level Agreements of 1977 and 1979, respectively, as well as the parameters which have emerged from the later stages of the negotiations, has once again been confirmed.

With this decision, the Greek Cypriot side makes it clear that the solution it is seeking is not one which will be based on the mutually accepted principles mentioned above, but on those "entrenched in the European Treaties". This approach is totally incompatible with the principles of a bi-communal, bi-zonal federation, which constitute the cornerstone of a negotiated solution in Cyprus. Furthermore, the Greek Cypriot side's attitude

in this regard is contrary to the principle of a "freely negotiated" solution, also emphasized in Your Excellency's relevant reports, because it means that a solution should be sought not within the framework of the results of direct negotiations between the two sides, but within the context of a multilateral instrument which gave life to a forum of which the two sides are not members.

I shall be grateful if this letter is circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Osman ERTUĞ', with a horizontal line drawn underneath the signature.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus



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Agenda item 159

FINANCING OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE PROSECUTION OF
PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL
HUMANITARIAN LAW COMMITTED IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER
YUGOSLAVIA SINCE 1991

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative
and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General (in advance form) on the financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (A/C.5/48/44). The report outlines the expenditures for 1993 and the estimated requirements for the biennium 1994-1995.

2. The Advisory Committee recalls that, in its report dated 22 July 1993 (A/47/980), it had brought the question of the financing of the Tribunal to the attention of the General Assembly. Pending a decision of the Assembly as to the mode of financing, the Advisory Committee had concurred in the Secretary-General's request to enter into commitments, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 46/187 of 20 December 1991, in an amount not exceeding \$500,000 to provide for the immediate and urgent requirements of the Tribunal.

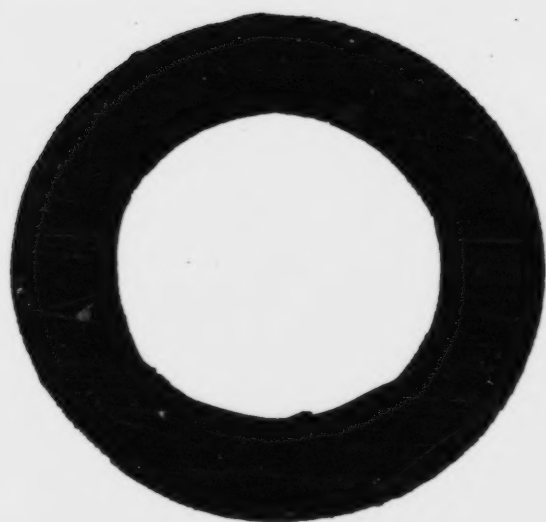
3. On 14 September 1993, the General Assembly, by its resolution 47/235, endorsed the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session detailed cost estimates for the International Tribunal, separate from the proposed regular budget for the biennium 1994-1995, to be financed through assessed contributions. Pending a final decision on the manner of the apportionment of the expenses of the International Tribunal, its activities were to be financed through a separate account outside the regular budget. In addition, the Assembly invited Member States and other interested parties to make voluntary

contributions to the International Tribunal, both in cash and in the form of services and supplies.

4. The Advisory Committee notes that, to date, pledges amounting to \$3 million have been recorded in the trust fund established by the Secretary-General for that purpose.
5. As indicated in paragraph 50 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/48/44), efforts to identify appropriate office space in The Hague continue; the Advisory Committee trusts that every effort will be made to acquire suitable premises at the most economical rates whether in The Hague, or elsewhere.
6. In paragraphs 12 to 22 of the Secretary-General's report, the Advisory Committee notes the status of activities and resource requirements of the International Tribunal for 1993. The Committee notes that the total expenditure incurred with regard to these activities is \$450,800.
7. Estimated requirements for the biennium 1994-1995 are given at \$33,200,000 and details are indicated in paragraphs 23 to 56 of the report of the Secretary-General. The Advisory Committee notes, however, that a number of the items against which resources have been requested have been included in the report on a provisional basis. As such, the Advisory Committee understands that provision for items, such as the Defence Counsel and travel of accused and witnesses, would not be required, if at all, until well into the second half of the biennium.
8. Under the circumstances and pending the final decision of the General Assembly on the mode of financing of the Tribunal, the Advisory Committee recommends that the Secretary-General be authorized to enter into commitments not exceeding \$5.6 million for the first six months of 1994 as follows:

	<u>SUS</u>
The Chambers	1 314.6
Office of the Prosecutor	1 780.0
The Registry	1 174.2
Programme support	<u>1 325.2</u>
TOTAL	<u>5 594.0</u>

9. This authority should be granted without prejudice to such recommendations as the Advisory Committee may make to the General Assembly and the decisions that the Assembly takes thereon with regard to administrative matters, including the location of the Court, the levels and numbers of staff and the conditions of service of judges and staff.





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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 31
THE SITUATION OF DEMOCRACY AND
HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 15 December 1993 from the Permanent Representatives
of Canada, France, the United States of America and Venezuela to
the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text, in three languages, of the Statement of Conclusions adopted at the meeting of the four "Friends of Haiti", which was held in Paris on 13 and 14 December 1993 (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this Statement of Conclusions circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 31, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Louise FRECHETTE
Ambassador, Permanent Representative
of Canada to the United Nations

(Signed) Jean-Bernard MERIMEE
Ambassador, Permanent Representative
of France to the United Nations

(Signed) Madeleine Korbelt ALBRIGHT
Ambassador, Permanent Representative
of the United States of America to
the United Nations

(Signed) Adolfo R. TAYLHARDAT
Ambassador, Permanent Representative
of Venezuela to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement of conclusions adopted by the Meeting of the Friends
of Haiti, held in Paris on 13 and 14 December 1993

Representatives of the Friends of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the question of Haiti (Canada, France, the United States of America and Venezuela) met in Paris on 13 and 14 December in the presence of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Dante Caputo, in order to examine the situation in Haiti and confer on how to ensure the return to constitutional legality in that country.

On this occasion, they heard the Prime Minister of Haiti, Mr. Malval, explain his proposals of 6 December for a national conference and give his views on the evolution of his country. They expressed their gratitude to him for having contributed to the success of their work and welcomed strongly the fact that Mr. Malval will remain acting Prime Minister until his successor has been appointed in accordance with the Haitian Constitution.

They agreed on the following:

1. The process as defined by the Governors Island Agreement, which provides for the return of President Aristide, constitutes the only viable framework for Haiti to emerge from the crisis and to lead to the establishment of a State under the rule of law guaranteeing freedom, security and human rights for all.
2. It is the task of the Haitian parties to work out the procedures and political arrangements required to bring about compliance by both sides with their obligations under the Governors Island Agreement and the broader objective of national reconciliation it envisions. The Friends are committed to facilitate this essential task. Mr. Malval's ideas about a national conference offer a practical way to address this issue.
3. The Friends remind both signatories of their obligation under the Governors Island Agreement to implement their commitments related to points 5 (c) to 9 of this accord. In accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, they consider that the sanctions should be suspended only when the military authorities in Haiti have:
 - (a) Created the proper environment for the deployment of the United Nations police and military cooperation mission;
 - (b) Created the proper environment in which legislative actions called for in the Governors Island Agreement can be taken;
 - (c) Facilitated the changes in the leadership of the police and military called for in the Governors Island Agreement;
 - (d) Created the proper environment for the return of the democratically elected President and maintenance of constitutional order.

The Friends recognize that the successful completion of some of the steps provided for in the Governors Island Agreement requires the active cooperation of parties other than the Haitian military authorities. The sanctions adopted by the Security Council are based solely on the failure of the Haitian military authorities thus far to fulfil their commitments. Accordingly, should the Haitian military in good faith take all necessary action within its capacities to bring about the fulfilment of the Governors Island Agreement, as outlined above, the sanctions should be suspended regardless of the actions of other parties. However, should the Haitian military fail to act in good faith to fulfil its obligations, the sanctions should be maintained regardless of the compliance of the other parties.

4. If the military fails to comply with its obligations, the Security Council should meet to consider additional measures, including making the embargo already applied by the Organization of American States universal and mandatory, applying further sanctions against the main supporters of the military authorities and banning non-commercial flights into and out of Haiti. They welcome additional national measures to support this objective.

5. A high-level mission from the Friends including military officers, shall travel to Haiti to transmit this message of resolute determination to the Haitian military authorities.

6. The Friends are determined to ensure the full respect of the present sanctions arrangements. They welcome the continuation of the international cooperation for naval enforcement of the present measures and note the special situation of the Dominican Republic; they offer their availability to assist this country to ensure that the sanctions are fully respected.

7. The Friends have decided to intensify their cooperation to deter the use of the Haitian territory by international drug traffickers.

8. Aware of the suffering of the Haitian people caused by the continued intransigence of the military, the Friends are committed to continue to provide and intensify their humanitarian aid to people in need and urge the international community to join their efforts.

9. They call for the redeployment of the International Civilian Mission to Haiti as soon as conditions permit.

10. The Friends call for the establishment by the United Nations of an active communication campaign, which would include a study for the establishment of a radio station directed at promoting democracy in Haiti.

11. The Friends thank the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary General of the Organization of American States and their special envoy, Mr. Dante Caputo, for their untiring efforts and reaffirm their full support to them.

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English
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12. The Friends will inform President Aristide of their positions.
13. The Friends shall meet as required, at ministerial level if necessary.



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Agenda item 9

GENERAL DEBATE

Note verbale dated 16 December 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General, and, with reference to the address by His Excellency President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to the General Assembly on 28 October 1993, has the honour to request that part of the address be replaced by the text annexed hereto (see annex).

The Permanent Representative of Haiti would be grateful if the Secretary-General would have this note and the annex hereto circulated as an official document of the General Assembly.

ANNEX

First part of the address by the President of the Republic
of Haiti to the General Assembly on 28 October 1993

I am happy to greet the Assembly on behalf of the people of Haiti.

Together with Prime Minister Robert Malval and the Haitian ministers and diplomats present here, I offer my thanks to the United Nations and to all those who are with us on the road to restoring democracy to Haiti.

Particular thanks go to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States (OAS), President Bill Clinton, Special Envoy Dante Caputo, Special Adviser Lawrence Pezullo, and the four friendly countries of Canada, France, Venezuela and the United States of America.

I cannot fail to mention all the other friends in the Caribbean, America, Europe and Asia who are so dear to us and have given us such a warm welcome.

In 1492, the peoples of Africa reached the new world. Half a millennium has already elapsed since then - 500 years of history that have reaped abundant cultural and liberating harvests. From 1791 to 1804, under the leadership of Toussaint Louverture and Jean-Jacques Dessalines, Haiti won its independence and the life-force of freedom has become blood of our blood and flesh of our flesh.

We are alive. Haiti will live. Haiti is us. We are Haiti.

Undoubtedly there have been ups and downs and there will continue to be. Nevertheless, nothing can prevent us from defending our inalienable and undeniable right to life, to liberty and to the quest for happiness in accordance with our Act of Independence of 1804 and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948.



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Agenda item 114 (c)
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS
SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL
RAPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 16 December 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement issued by the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in reply to the letter dated 14 September 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations addressed to you concerning the circulation of "The Report of the Council for the Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms of the Republic of Kosovo" (A/48/395-S/26439) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 114 (c), and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 22 October 1993 by the Federal Ministry
of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
concerning the circulation of "The Report of the Council
for the Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms of the
Republic of Kosova" by the Permanent Mission of Albania to
the United Nations

I

Interference in internal affairs of the Federal Republic of
Yugoslavia by the Republic of Albania

The Mission of the Republic of Albania to the United Nations circulated, on 15 September 1993, "The Report of the Council for the Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms of the Republic of Kosova" as an official document of the General Assembly and Security Council of the United Nations (A/48/395-S/26439). Circulation of the material of the illegal "Council of the non-existing "Republic of Kosova" by the Mission of the Republic of Albania to the United Nations is along the lines of the recognition of the non-existing "Republic of Kosova" by the Republic of Albania and constitutes an act of overt interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign State, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in this case, since the Republic of Albania has thus taken upon itself to represent the non-existing "Republic of Kosova". As is well known and recognized by the entire international community, Kosovo and Metohija is an integral part of the Republic of Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Support by the official Albanian authorities to the so-called "Republic of Kosova", by circulating their propaganda material such as this report and other papers, constitutes the policy of a formal recognition of the non-existing "Republic of Kosova" directed expressly against the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Such direct support to the secessionist movement of the Albanian national minority in Kosovo and Metohija is contrary to the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and the Paris Charter. In this way, under the pretext of the protection of human rights of the Albanian national minority in Kosovo and Metohija, the Republic of Albania is trying to achieve its well-known expansionist goals which, in the final analysis, boils down to the creation of "Greater Albania" at the expense of the territory of a neighbouring sovereign State, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Such a policy of the Republic of Albania has a very negative impact on the bilateral relations between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Albania and is fraught with a great danger for peace and stability in the region, for which the Government of the Republic of Albania bears sole responsibility.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia demands that the Mission of the Republic of Albania to the United Nations discontinue the practice of circulating materials of the so-called "Republic of Kosova" and that the Republic of Albania abandon its policy of supporting Albanian secessionists in Kosovo and Metohija and of recognizing the non-existing "Republic of Kosova".

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II

Status of the so-called "Council for the Protection of
Human Rights and Freedoms of the Republic of Kosova"

The so-called "Council for the Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms of the Republic of Kosova" whose report was circulated by the Mission of the Republic of Albania to the United Nations is an illegal entity, since it is not registered by the competent State organs of the Republic of Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as an association of citizens or a political party, although the regulations in force allow of the registration of political parties or associations of citizens whose activities or programmes encompass the protection of human rights and freedoms. For example, "The Movement for the Protection of Human Rights", in Belgrade is duly registered as a political party. Accordingly, despite broad possibilities provided for by law for establishing and organizing such association, the founders of this "Council" did not consider it necessary to register it as necessary whereby they snub and refuse to recognize the legal organs and laws of the State they live in.

III

Allegations contained in the "Report"

1. This "Report" is, obviously, far from being humanitarian and being aimed at protecting human rights; it is political by nature and is aimed at creating a semblance that members of the Albanian national minority are persecuted and detained (as averred to in the annex, p. 1, under A Statement) by the State authorities of the Republic of Serbia. This is an outright lie. There is no campaign of arrests in Kosovo and Metohija. In Kosovo and Metohija, just as in any part of the world, the police are doing their job: they fight arms smuggling and illicit drug trade and prevent terrorist actions and murder of police officers and other crimes.

The "Report" goes on to say that the arrested persons are labelled terrorists without any reason or evidence, that the due process of law is not complied with, that the arrested persons are ill-treated and that the entire chauvinist campaign is prepared by "this totalitarian regime" (the Serbian regime in Kosovo).

No arrested or detained member of the Albanian national minority in Kosovo and Metohija has ever been labelled a terrorist. Under the Yugoslav law, criminal proceedings can be instituted against any person, including a member of the Albanian national minority, if there exists a reasonable doubt that he/she committed a criminal offence. He/she is considered innocent until proven guilty by a valid decision of a court of law.

Physical force is not used at investigation or arrest, except in cases when so required by law (resistance and attack against police, an attempt to escape), while excessive force is punishable by law. In this context, it should be said that this year alone a number of police officers have been attacked by members of the Albanian national minority in Kosovo and Metohija on numerous occasions and several of them have been killed or wounded.

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No chauvinist campaign is being conducted in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or the Republic of Serbia. On the contrary, everything is done in the Republic of Serbia in order to guarantee and ensure the rights and equality of all citizens, regardless of their nationality, religion, sex or race, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and other international instruments. The same applies to the members of the Albanian national minority. The Constitution and laws of the Republic of Serbia guarantee them the following:

(a) Existence of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija as a form of territorial autonomy, alongside respect for their national, historical and cultural specificities;

(b) Use of their language;

(c) Education up to the Ph.D. level in their own language;

(d) Information system in the Albanian language;

(e) Equal health care;

(f) Participation in federal, republican, provincial and local elections and other rights.

However, a large number of members of the Albanian national minority in Kosovo and Metohija refuse to exercise these rights, because of the deleterious policy of their separatist leadership. Thus, for example, members of the Albanian national minority did not participate in the last elections, forfeiting the opportunity to elect at least 30 deputies to federal and republican Parliaments and to form provincial and local governments in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija. Besides, they refuse to send their children to school and to get them enrolled in the University, although the education is in the Albanian language. a/ The Government of the Republic of Serbia and other organs have repeatedly called upon members of the Albanian national minority to engage in a dialogue, but they have always refused that call.

At its session on 27 November 1992, the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia adopted the Declaration on Human and Minority Rights, which expresses loud and clear the aspirations of the Republic of Serbia to ensure coexistence of all its citizens and calls once again on the members of the Albanian national minority to participate in the work of all institutions and to exercise their rights. At the same time, the Declaration condemned the behaviour of the Republic of Albania, which is doing everything to set the Albanian national minority in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia against the country it lives in, which formally supports all acts of secession and encourages other countries to do so. This act, that is, the request to the United Nations Secretary-General to include the report of an illegal entity in the agenda of the General Assembly and Security Council, confirms this fact as well.

2. Bearing that in mind, the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has no intention to engage in polemics with an illegal and non-existing "Council" and to deal with each individual case

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mentioned in the "Report", based mainly either on the misrepresentation of facts, half-truths or on abuses of some unfortunate incidents.

A file is kept on each individual case with the competent judicial and police authorities, so that the following has been established on the basis of these files:

(a) On the basis of an in-depth analysis of the cases listed in the annex, under A. Statement, pp. 1 and 2), it has been established that a large quantity of weapons, ammunition, explosives, bombs, etc., were found on, and seized from, those persons. The said persons, members of illegal hostile organizations (the National Movement for the Republic of Kosovo and the National Movement for the Liberation of Kosovo) had long prepared and carried out terrorist actions against the constitutional order of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, aimed at seceding the territory of Kosovo and Metohija, inhabited by members of the Albanian national minority, from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and establishing a separate State or annexing the Province to the Republic of Albania. The said persons were military instructors and organizers of para-military forces, which they prepared for armed rebellion. Also listed in the "Report" are the persons against whom, it has been established, no measures have been taken. Obviously, they have been included in such lists to create an impression in the international community that mass repression is taking place in Kosovo and Metohija. This is the case of Ajshe Berisha from Peć against whom no measures were taken by the police.

(b) As to the list of persons who allegedly died from torture or were killed by the Serbian police and military (annex, under A. Statement, pp. 2 and 3), it can be easily established that the facts are distorted or misrepresented. Thus, for example, no measures were taken against Grisha Kamberi (under 11) who, according to the statement of her son and the report of the competent medical institution, died of apoplexy.

Some persons (e.g., Afrim Hyseni, Sejdi Tahiraj and Sefedin Tahiraj - under 4, 7 and 8) were killed during armed attacks on police patrols on regular duty. In these cases, there were casualties among police officers too, as a consequence of the brutality of the attacks.

In some cases, deaths were caused accidentally. Thus, for example, Misreta Shala-Vranovci (13) was killed in the fire arms incident at a wedding party. It is assumed that the perpetrator has been arrested and that criminal proceedings have been instituted against him.

A common feature of all these cases is that in no one of them it was ascertained that the death of the persons involved occurred as a consequence of measures, actions or excessive force applied by the police. This is borne out also by the fact that no relative or any other person requested clarification of the events suspecting doubtful circumstances.

3. A similar method of using falsehoods, accidents or misrepresentation of regular police work, usual throughout the world, is used also in the text "B. Reports" in order to back up the allegations about the repression of the police and State officials of Serbia against members of the Albanian national

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minority in Kosovo and Metohija. Thus, for example, on page 18, "AUGUST 28", it is said that Saim Kurti from Kapra near Dragas was sentenced by the Magistrate to 30 days of imprisonment. However, an inquiry with the competent Magistrates in Dragas and Prizren has established that the person with such a name was not even registered. Or, on the same page, it is said that "Serbian officials of Investigation in Kosova are still silent about the assassination of the 16 year old boy Safer Cukovci". This is not true since criminal proceedings have been instituted against police officer Dragiša Spasić, who was charged with murder.

The callousness of the authors of the "Report" and the extent to which they go in misrepresenting facts is best illustrated by the following example: the "Report" enumerates a number of cases of the seizure of goods from members of the Albanian national minority by the financial police. However, the following data reveal the relativity of this accusation: in August 1993, the financial police of the Republic of Serbia seized the goods valued at DIN 934,008 billion. Out of this amount, the goods valued at DIN 558,935 billion were seized in the Kragujevac region, while the value of goods seized in Kosovo and Metohija amounted to DIN 103,555 billion. This leads to the conclusion that the financial police have carried out their duty according to the law rather than according to the nationality of the owners of the seized goods, so that Serbs ended up being punished more severely than members of the Albanian national minority.

4. The above cases are telltale proof that, rather than terrorizing or mistreating members of the Albanian national minority, the judicial and State organs of the Republic of Serbia in Kosovo and Metohija maintain and protect the public law and order and the safety of the property and personal integrity of all citizens in Kosovo and Metohija, irrespective of their nationality. The measures and actions taken are warranted by great quantities of firearms illegally possessed primarily by members of the Albanian national minority which, due to frequent abuses, constitute a constant threat to peace and security in this Province and to its citizens. As an illustration, in the first nine months of 1993 about 100 automatic and semi-automatic rifles, over 850 of other rifles, 156 bombs, over 1,450 pistols and revolvers, over 20,000 ammunition pieces and over 300 cold weapons and other dangerous and explosive devices were seized. In such actions, law has been scrupulously observed vis-à-vis all transgressors and no discrimination has been done against any national group, Albanians included.

Parallel to a wide international propaganda campaign of Albanian nationalists and separatists aimed at discrediting the authorities in Kosovo and Metohija, the police in particular are a frequent target of outright terrorist acts in Kosovo and Metohija. In the first nine months in 1993 alone, 52 attacks have been carried out against police officers on regular duty. Two police officers were killed in these attacks, 13 seriously and 12 lightly wounded. Firearms were used in 10 attacks; there were 36 physical assaults, while in other attacks, weapons and other dangerous implements and devices were used.

In this context, it is pointed out that enforcement measures are used very selectively and only when other measures are insufficient to protect the lives and safety and property of citizens.

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Given the overall situation in Kosovo and Metohija, instances of excessive force occurred on rare occasions, but all such instances have been investigated and appropriate legal measures have been taken against the perpetrators. In addition to the already mentioned case of Safer Cukovci, another case in point is that of Arif Mehmet Krasniqi (p. 3, under 12), in which a police officer was tried for the use of excessive force. What is important, however, is that no attempts are made to cover up such rare cases and that legal measures are taken against the perpetrators. However, it is obvious that these isolated cases are misrepresented as police torture. Such behaviour prevents investigation of the cases that might be justifiable on the strength of objective reasons and reliable facts and circumstances.

IV

Unlike the Albanian national minority in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, members of national minorities in Albania enjoy no rights whatsoever; they are not allowed to use their mother tongue before State organs, in the media and in communications outside their homes and families. National minorities in Albania have no right to education in their mother tongue, while practice of their religion was prohibited by decree and Orthodox churches and cemeteries are by and large destroyed. Not only was the observance of national traditions prohibited, but the citizens were enjoined to change their own names which were considered inappropriate from the political, moral and ideological point of view, while place names were changed if they had religious content. The post-1990 democratization is confined by and large to the sphere of theoretical discussions or general legislation which were not translated into concrete laws on the rights of national minorities.

According to the 1989 census in Albania, there are only 100 persons of the Slav origin. If these data are correct, it is unclear from where over 1,000 Serb refugees from Albania came to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia last year. Whereas the number of Serbs and Montenegrins in Albania is continuously declining, the number of Albanians in the Republic of Serbia has tripled since 1945, which also explains the policy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia towards national minorities.

This, too, is eloquent proof that, while professing to be greatly concerned over the rights of the Albanian national minority in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Albania grossly violates and refuses to recognize the rights of the Serb, Montenegrin and other minorities in its territory.

Notes

a/ For example, before the boycott of the education and media system practised by the Albanians as political blackmail, 314,218 students studied in 904 elementary schools in the Albanian language in Kosovo and Metohija, in 69 secondary schools 73,271 and at the University, 25,444.



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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCES IN THE
MIDDLE EAST: UNITED NATIONS DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative
and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) (A/C.5/48/40, paras. 4-8).
2. The General Assembly, by its resolution 47/204 of 22 December 1992, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNDOF at a rate not to exceed \$3,034,000 gross (\$2,953,000 net) per month for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1993, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond 31 May 1993; this amount was to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution. The Security Council, by its resolution 830 (1993) of 16 May 1993, extended the mandate of UNDOF for a period of six months until 30 November 1993, and by its resolution 887 (1993) of 29 November 1993 further extended the Force for a period of six months until 31 May 1994.
3. With regard to the action to be taken by the General Assembly at the present time in connection with the financing of the operation, the Advisory Committee recommends that the Secretary-General be authorized to enter into commitments in an amount up to \$13,400,000 gross (\$12,995,000 net) for the period from 1 December 1993 to 30 April 1994 inclusive. However, no assessment on Member States will be necessary in this connection since information provided to the Advisory Committee indicates that the cash balance available to UNDOF as at 13 December 1993 is \$30,700,000.



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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCES IN THE
MIDDLE EAST: UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative
and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (A/C.5/48/40, paras. 9-13).
2. The General Assembly, by its resolution 47/205 of 22 December 1992, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNIFIL at a rate not to exceed \$12,190,000 gross (\$11,931,500 net) per month for the period beginning 1 February 1993, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 768 (1992). In addition, this amount was to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution. The Security Council, by its resolutions 803 (1993) of 28 January 1993 and 852 (1993) of 28 July 1993, extended the mandate of UNIFIL for two consecutive periods of six months each, the first until 31 July 1993 and the second until 31 January 1994.
3. With regard to the action to be taken by the General Assembly at the present time in connection with the financing of the operation, the Advisory Committee recommends that the Secretary-General be authorized to enter into commitments in an amount up to \$24 million gross (\$23.5 million net) for the period from 1 February to 31 March 1994 inclusive, should the Security Council decide to extend the Force beyond 31 January 1994, and that this amount be assessed.



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Agenda item 131

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS ANGOLA VERIFICATION MISSION

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and
Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) (A/C.5/48/40, paras. 14-20).
2. The General Assembly, by its decision 47/450 C of 14 September 1993, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into a commitment in an amount not exceeding \$1,942,000 gross (\$1,871,900 net) per month for the maintenance of UNAVEM II for the three-month period from 16 September to 15 December 1993, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of the Mission beyond 15 September 1993. The authorization was subject to the concurrence of the Advisory Committee.
3. The Security Council, by its resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993, decided to extend the mandate of UNAVEM II for a period of three months beginning 16 September 1993. The Advisory Committee concurred in an amount not exceeding \$5.5 million gross for the continued maintenance of UNAVEM II for the three-month mandate period ending 15 December 1993.
4. As indicated in paragraph 18 of the report of the Secretary-General, it is estimated that the cost of maintaining UNAVEM II, should the Security Council decide to continue the Mission beyond 15 December 1993, will amount to \$1,880,000 gross (\$1,778,200 net) per month.
5. With regard to the action to be taken by the General Assembly at the present time in connection with the financing of the Mission, the Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly authorize further commitment in an amount up to \$6.8 million gross (\$6.4 million net) for the period from 16 December 1993 to 31 March 1994, should the Security Council decide to extend the Mission beyond 15 December 1993, and that this amount be assessed.



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FINANCING OF THE ACTIVITIES ARISING FROM SECURITY COUNCIL
RESOLUTION 687 (1991): UNITED NATIONS IRAQ-KUWAIT
OBSERVATION MISSION

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and
Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on financing of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) (A/C.5/48/40, paras. 21-26).
2. In its resolution 47/208 B of 14 September 1993, the General Assembly authorized an amount of \$25,003,300 gross (\$24,258,800 net) to cover the period from 1 November 1993 to 28 February 1994, should the Security Council extend the mission beyond 31 October 1993. In October the Council concurred in the Secretary-General's recommendation that the mission be maintained through 8 April 1994.
3. As stated in paragraph 23 of the Secretary-General's report, the Secretary-General estimates the cost of maintaining UNIKOM for the six-month period 1 November 1993 to 30 April 1994 at \$36,128,800 gross (\$35,122,200 net), or \$6,021,467 gross per month; the Advisory Committee notes that the monthly cost is slightly lower than the amount authorized for the four-month period through February 1994. Based on the undertaking by the Government of Kuwait that it will make a voluntary contribution amounting to two thirds of the budgeted cost of UNIKOM, it is estimated that \$23,414,800 will be received as a voluntary contribution, thereby leaving a balance of \$12,714,000 gross.
4. Bearing in mind that resources provided by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/208 B for the strengthening of UNIKOM have not been spent (see A/C.5/48/40, para. 24), no additional resources are requested by the Secretary-General for the maintenance of UNIKOM through 30 April 1994. Rather, as stated in paragraph 125 (d) of his report, the Secretary-General requests authorization to enter into commitments up to the amount of \$12,714,000 gross (\$11,707,400 net) for the period from 1 November 1993 to 30 April 1994, should the Security Council continue the mission beyond 8 April 1994.

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5. The Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly authorize the Secretary-General to enter into additional commitments up to the amount of \$12,714,000 gross (\$11,707,400 net) for the period from 1 November 1993 through 30 April 1994 from the unencumbered balance of appropriations, should the mission be maintained beyond 8 April 1994.



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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION FOR THE REFERENDUM IN WESTERN SAHARA

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) (A/C.5/48/40, paras. 27-33).
2. By its resolution 47/451 C of 14 September 1993, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the maintenance of MINURSO at a rate not exceeding \$3,204,600 gross (\$3,028,200 net) per month for the period from 1 September to 31 December 1993, subject to the concurrence of the Advisory Committee; the amount was to be provided from the unencumbered balance of the appropriation provided for the Mission.
3. The Advisory Committee, by its letter of 22 October 1993, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into further commitments in an amount not exceeding \$3 million gross per month for the maintenance of MINURSO for the four-month period from 1 September to 31 December 1993.
4. With regard to the action to be taken by the General Assembly at the present time in connection with the financing of the Mission, the Advisory Committee recommends that the Assembly authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to the amount of \$12,782,000 gross (\$12,086,000 net) from the unencumbered balance of the appropriation provided for the Mission under Assembly resolution 45/266 of 17 May 1991, for the period from 1 January to 30 April 1994. Under the circumstances no assessment is necessary at this time.



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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN EL SALVADOR

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) (A/C.5/48/40, paras. 34-38).
2. The current mandate of ONUSAL covers the period from 1 December 1993 to 31 May 1994; by its resolution 47/234 of 14 September 1993, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for ONUSAL at a rate not to exceed \$3,000,000 gross (\$2,720,000 net) per month for the four-month period from 1 December 1993 to 31 March 1994.
3. In paragraph 36 of his report, the Secretary-General states that additional expenditure will arise during the election period from 15 to 31 March 1994; consequently, the cost of maintaining ONUSAL for the five-month period from 1 December 1993 to 30 April 1994 is estimated at \$18,137,400 gross (\$16,475,500 net), i.e., some \$3.1 million gross more than the cost of a five-month period based on the current authorized rate of commitments of \$3 million gross per month.
4. In paragraph 125 (f) of the same report, the Secretary-General requests the appropriation and apportionment of the amount of \$18,137,400 gross (\$16,475,500 net) for the period from 1 December 1993 to 30 April 1994.
5. Bearing in mind that the Advisory Committee will examine the detailed performance report of ONUSAL in February 1994 and that the current authorization of \$12 million gross covers the period up to 31 March 1994, the Advisory Committee recommends that at this stage the amount of \$12 million gross (\$10,880,000 net) be maintained and that the amount be assessed.



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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS TRANSITIONAL AUTHORITY
IN CAMBODIA

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and
Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) (A/C.5/48/40, paras. 39-46).

2. By its resolution 47/209 B of 14 September 1993, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments of up to \$100 million for the period from 1 September to 31 December 1993, subject to the Advisory Committee's prior concurrence.

3. The Secretary-General now estimates the requirements of UNTAC through its final liquidation, currently projected at 30 April 1994, at \$134,357,000 gross (\$127,690,000 net). As stated in paragraph 125 (g) of his report, he requests the appropriation and apportionment of that amount.

4. Bearing in mind its resumed session in February 1994, at which time it will have before it the full report on the financing of UNTAC, the Advisory Committee recommends that at this stage the existing commitment authority of \$100 million be maintained through 31 March 1994 and that it be assessed.



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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and
Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) (A/C.5/48/40, paras. 47-53).
2. The Secretary-General estimates the cost of maintaining UNPROFOR for the period from 1 July 1993 to 31 March 1994 at \$897,980,900 gross (\$891,993,300 net), which is \$502,980,900 gross more than the amount of \$395,000,000 gross already authorized by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/210 B of 14 September 1993 for the period from 1 July to 31 December 1993.
3. The Advisory Committee notes that the estimate of \$897,980,900 gross represents a monthly rate of approximately \$99.8 million gross, which compares to the rate of \$65 million gross per month for the period from 1 October to 31 December 1993 authorized by the Assembly (see A/C.5/48/40, para. 47). The Advisory Committee further notes that the estimate takes into account the increase in UNPROFOR's strength and additional operational requirements of the mission's mandate previously authorized by the Security Council in its resolutions 842 (1993), 844 (1993) of 18 June 1993 and 847 (1993) of 30 June 1993, but not provided for in the above-mentioned authorization of \$395,000.
4. As stated in paragraph 50 of the Secretary-General's report, the estimate also provides an additional post at the Assistant Secretary-General level. This relates to the Secretary-General's "decision to separate the functions of Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and Special Representative for the Former Yugoslavia because of the pressing demands of both functions ... In order to implement the appointment of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the post of Under-Secretary-General, which had been occupied at the Assistant Secretary-General level by the Force Commander, will be utilized". The additional

Assistant Secretary-General post is therefore needed for the Force Commander. The Advisory Committee does not object to this proposal.

5. For the reasons given in paragraph 52 of the Secretary-General's report, the Secretary-General projects increased monthly requirements for the period beyond 31 March 1994; consequently he requests the appropriation and apportionment of the amount of \$606,714,800 gross (\$603,214,000 net) for the period from 1 July 1993 to 30 April 1994. This amount is exclusive of the amount of \$395,000,000 gross already authorized and assessed by the General Assembly.

6. Bearing in mind that it will consider the Secretary-General's full budget report (A/48/690) at its February 1994 session, the Advisory Committee is of the view that commitment authority and assessment for the period through 31 March 1994 should be sufficient. Taking into account the high vacancy rate for civilian personnel (39 per cent for international staff and 28 per cent for local staff), the Advisory Committee recommends that, in addition to the existing commitment authority of \$395 million through 31 December 1993, the Secretary-General be authorized to enter into further commitments of up to \$450,000,000 gross (\$446 million net) until 31 March 1994 and that this amount be assessed.



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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN SOMALIA II

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and
Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II (UNOSOM II) (A/C.5/48/40, paras. 54-60).
2. By its resolution 47/41 C of 14 September 1993, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNOSOM II at a rate not to exceed \$82,700,000 gross (\$81,380,000 net) per month for the four-month period from 1 November 1993 to 28 February 1994, i.e., a total of \$330,800,000 gross (\$325,520,000 net), subject to the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee.
3. The Secretary-General now estimates that requirements for the six-month period from 1 November 1993 to 30 April 1994 will amount to \$475,950,000 gross (\$473,600,000 net), i.e., \$79,325,000 gross per month (\$78,933,333 net). In paragraph 56 of his report, the Secretary-General states that this amount reflects changes in the prior estimates primarily as a result of increased requirements for public information programmes, rental of vehicles and contractual services, as discussed in paragraph 57 of the report.
4. In this connection, the Advisory Committee notes that the estimated cost of setting up a medium-wave radio broadcasting station, requested by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, is \$2,500,000. The Committee was informed that this has not yet been procured because the one bid received was for a station which would not provide coverage to the entire country. The Advisory Committee believes that this matter deserves closer scrutiny and therefore recommends that the station not be procured at this stage.
5. The estimate includes provision of approximately \$33 million for the cost of logistical services to be provided by a contractor in view of the planned withdrawal of the logistic support services of the United States of America

between mid-December 1993 and 31 March 1994. The Advisory Committee will revert to this matter in the context of its examination of the full budget report of UNOSOM.

6. In paragraph 125 (i) of his report (A/C.5/48/40), the Secretary-General requests the appropriation and apportionment of the amount of \$477,950,000 gross (\$473,600,000 net) for the period 1 November 1993 to 30 April 1994, inclusive of the above-mentioned amount authorized by the Assembly in its resolution 47/41 C.

7. The Advisory Committee notes that the estimate for the five-month period from 1 November 1993 to 31 March 1994 would amount to \$413,500,000 gross (\$406,900,000 net), on the basis of the monthly rate authorized by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/41 C. However, notwithstanding the reasons advanced for an increased monthly rate, the Committee believes that in an operation of this size there is room for economies. Bearing in mind the existing authorization of \$330,800,000 through 28 February 1994, the Committee recommends an additional authorization in the amount of \$49,200,000, thereby bringing the total commitment authorization to a total of \$380,000,000 for the period from 1 November 1993 to 31 March 1994. In view of the significant cash balances available to the operation, the Committee further recommends that only \$280,000,000 be assessed at this stage.



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ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY ASPECTS OF THE FINANCING OF
THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative
and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of 17 peace-keeping operations (A/C.5/48/40). In this connection, the Secretary-General states in paragraphs 2 and 3 of his report that items on the agenda of the Fifth Committee related to the financing of peace-keeping operations may have to be postponed until the resumed session of the Assembly in April owing to the priority given for completing consideration of agenda item 123, "Proposed programme budget for 1994-1995". To provide for the operational requirements of the peace-keeping operations, he is therefore requesting that the General Assembly grant him financial authority for the maintenance of those operations through 30 April 1994. The requirements for each operation are briefly outlined in the remainder of his report.
2. The Advisory Committee's comments and recommendations with regard to each peace-keeping operation are contained in separate reports. In this connection, the Committee understands that the Secretary-General's report represents a compilation of the operations' requirements for ease of reference only; the Committee was informed that this approach represented an exceptional measure in order to expedite the approval of resources necessary for the maintenance of the operations. The Committee further understands that this in no way implies an attempt to submit a consolidated overall budget for peace-keeping operations.
3. Each of the peace-keeping operations is dealt with in a separate subsection of the Secretary-General's report. However, the Advisory Committee emphasizes that those subsections in no way constitute the "normal" performance/financing reports submitted by the Secretary-General. The Committee, notwithstanding the explanations provided by the Secretary-General, expresses its serious concern in this regard, noting that it represents a lack of budgetary discipline and erodes the role of the General Assembly.

4. The Advisory Committee regrets the trend in recent years for the late submission of documentation, including reports on the financing of peace-keeping operations. Despite requests for corrective action, the situation in this regard has steadily worsened. Notwithstanding the special circumstances prevailing this year with regard to the review of the proposed programme budget, the Advisory Committee believes that all of the peace-keeping reports should have been submitted in a more timely manner; the circumstances related to the regular budget are irrelevant to the timely submission of the peace-keeping reports.

5. The Committee therefore requests the Secretary-General to take corrective measures to prevent the recurrence of such a situation and report to the Committee on the implementation of those measures. The Committee also requests that all reports which have not yet been submitted be available by 15 January 1994. In preparing these and future reports the Secretary-General should take into account the recommendations of the Committee in its report (A/47/990) in order to improve the presentation and type of information contained in such reports.

6. That being said, the Committee recognizes that resources are required to ensure the continuation of the operations in question. The Committee therefore undertook as best a review as was feasible, given the information before it and time constraints. The Committee points out that in a number of instances its recommendations relate only through 31 March 1994 rather than 30 April. The amounts to be recommended in future by the Committee in respect of the various peace-keeping operations will take into account the performance during the initial months, thereby effecting a de facto adjustment as necessary to the amounts now being recommended.

7. The recommendations of the Advisory Committee with regard to the various peace-keeping operations took into account not only requirements for expenditure but also requisite assessment levels. The recommendations of the Committee in respect of each operation are for commitment authority rather than appropriation in view of the fact that the relevant budgets have not been considered and approved. However, consistent with past practice, amounts authorized by the Assembly for commitment can be assessed and apportioned. In a number of cases, the amount recommended for assessment is less than the amount recommended for commitment in view of available cash balances, or the unencumbered balances of appropriations.

8. The Committee stresses that its agreement to consider the Secretary-General's report and make recommendations thereon derived solely from the need to provide for the continuation of the operations in question. It does not constitute a precedent and should not be viewed as such.



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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN MOZAMBIQUE

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and
Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) (A/C.5/48/40, paras. 61-67).
2. By its resolution 47/224 C of 14 September 1993, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for ONUMOZ at a rate not to exceed \$20,000,000 gross (\$19,439,000 net) per month for the period from 1 November 1993 to 28 February 1994, subject to the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee.
3. As indicated in paragraph 63 of the report of the Secretary-General, the Secretary-General revised the cost estimate for the four-month period from 1 November 1993 to 28 February 1994 from \$80,000,000 gross (\$77,756,000 net) to \$86,842,000 gross (\$85,492,700 net). The new estimate reflects, *inter alia*, the proposal to upgrade one of the three D-2 posts to the Assistant-Secretary-General level in order to appoint a Deputy Chief of Mission in view of the increasing complexity of the operation. The Advisory Committee concurs in this proposal.
4. The revised estimates for the four-month period, as indicated in paragraph 64 of the Secretary-General's report, also take into account additional requirements for ONUMOZ, including the deployment of civilian police authorized by the Security Council and an increase in air operations.
5. As indicated in paragraph 66 of the report, the Secretary-General estimates the amount required for the six-month period from 1 November 1993 to 30 April 1994 at \$131,103,000 gross (\$129,078,000 net); in paragraph 125 (j) he requests the appropriation and apportionment of this amount. The Advisory

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Committee believes that at this stage the monthly rate of \$20,000,000 gross authorized by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/224 C should be sufficient. Bearing in mind the existing authorization of an amount of \$80,000,000 for the from period 1 November to 28 February 1994, the Committee recommends a further authorization of \$20,000,000 and assessment of the entire amount of \$100,000,000 gross (\$97,195,000 net).



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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) (A/C.5/48/40, paras. 69-73).
2. The General Assembly, by its resolution 47/236 of 14 September, decided, inter alia, that the costs of UNFICYP for the period from 16 June 1993 that are not covered by voluntary contributions should be treated as expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations and requested the Secretary-General to establish a special account for the Force. The Assembly also decided to appropriate the amount of \$8,771,000 gross (\$8,443,000 net) for the period from 16 June to 15 December 1993.
3. The appropriation approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/236 for the six-month period from 16 June to 15 December 1993 was based on an overall approved budget of \$21,271,000 gross (\$20,943,000 net), of which \$12,500,000 would be financed from voluntary contributions from the Governments of Cyprus (\$9,250,000) and Greece (\$3,250,000); annual voluntary contributions of \$25 million had been pledged by the Governments of Cyprus and Greece for the maintenance of UNFICYP for the period beginning 16 June 1993.
4. As indicated in paragraph 71 of the Secretary-General's report, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNFICYP beyond 15 December 1993, it is estimated that the cost of the Force for the four and one-half month period from 16 December 1993 to 30 April 1994 will amount to \$17,559,000 gross (\$17,232,000 net). However, as indicated in paragraph 3 above, this will be offset by an amount of \$9,375,000 representing the prorated share over four and one-half months of the voluntary contributions from the Governments of Cyprus and Greece. The Advisory Committee was informed that no other voluntary contributions had been received during the period from 16 June 1993.

5. With regard to the action to be taken by the General Assembly at the present time in connection with the financing of UNFICYP, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNFICYP beyond 15 December 1993, the Advisory Committee recommends, for the period from 16 December 1993 to 30 April 1994, that the Secretary-General be authorized to commit an amount up to \$8,184,000 gross (\$7,857,000 net). This would also take into account the amount of \$9,375,000 representing the prorated share of the pledged voluntary contributions. No assessment on Member States would be necessary at this time since information provided to the Advisory Committee indicates that the cash balance available to UNFICYP as at 13 December 1993 was \$28,500,000.



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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVATION MISSION IN GEORGIA

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and
Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observation Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) (A/C.5/48/40, paras. 74-83).
2. The Security Council, by its resolution 858 (1993) of 24 August 1993, decided to establish UNOMIG for a period of six months subject to the proviso that it would be extended beyond the initial 90 days upon a review by the Council. By its resolution 881 (1993) of 4 November 1993, the Security Council approved the continued presence of UNOMIG in Georgia, with a revised and interim mandate until 31 January 1994.
3. As indicated in the report of the Secretary-General (ibid., para. 81), it is estimated that the cost of UNOMIG from its inception on 24 August 1993 to 31 January 1994 will amount to \$2,278,800 gross (\$2,198,400 net). Should the Security Council decide that UNOMIG be maintained beyond 31 January 1994 at the current level, it is estimated that the monthly amount of \$252,800 gross (\$240,900 net) will be required.
4. Consequently, the amount required for the maintenance of UNOMIG for the period from its inception on 24 August 1993 to 30 April 1994 inclusive, should the Security Council extend the mandate beyond 31 January 1994, would amount to \$3,037,200 gross (\$2,921,100 net). The Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly authorize the commitment and assessment of this amount.



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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION
UGANDA-RWANDA

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative
and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) (A/C.5/48/40, paras. 84-91).
2. By its resolution 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993, the Security Council, inter alia, decided to establish UNOMUR, to be deployed on the Ugandan side of the border between Uganda and Rwanda, for an initial period of six months.
3. As indicated in paragraph 88 of the Secretary-General's report, for the initial requirements of UNOMUR, the Advisory Committee authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments not exceeding \$6 million, under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 46/187 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses.
4. By its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993, by which it established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), the Security Council approved the proposal that UNOMUR be integrated within UNAMIR. Accordingly, for the period beyond 21 December 1993, the Secretary-General proposes that the costs related to the administrative integration of UNOMUR be included in the cost estimates for UNAMIR.
5. Under the circumstances, no further action is required by the General Assembly pending its consideration of the related report on the financing of UNAMIR.



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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN HAITI

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative
and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the Secretary-General's report on the financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) (A/C.5/48/40, paras. 92-104).
2. By its resolution 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, the Security Council authorized the establishment of UNMIH for a period of six months subject to the proviso that it would be extended beyond 75 days only upon a review by the Council.
3. For reasons given in paragraphs 98 to 101 of the Secretary-General's report, it is estimated that the requirements of UNMIH for its maintenance since its inception on 23 September 1993 through 30 April 1994 would be \$1,383,000 gross (\$1,364,000 net). The Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly authorize the commitment and assessment of this amount.



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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN LIBERIA

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative
and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) (A/C.5/48/40, paras. 105-109).
2. The Security Council, by resolution 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993, decided, inter alia, to establish UNOMIL for a period of seven months, subject to the proviso that it would continue beyond 16 December 1993 only upon review by the Council.
3. As indicated in paragraph 107 of the Secretary-General's report, for the initial requirements of the Mission, the Advisory Committee authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments not exceeding \$3.3 million, under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 46/187 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses.
4. As indicated in paragraph 108 of the Secretary-General's report, the total cost of UNOMIL for the period from 22 September 1993 to 21 April 1994, inclusive of the amount of \$3.3 million authorized by the Advisory Committee, would be \$40,318,000 gross (\$39,560,800 net). The Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly authorize the further commitment of \$37,018,000 gross (\$36,260,800 net) and assessment of this amount.



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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative
and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) (A/C.5/48/40, paras. 110-118).
2. By its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 the Security Council, inter alia, decided to establish UNAMIR for a period of six months, subject to the proviso that it would be extended beyond the initial 90 days upon a review by the Council. By the same resolution, the Council approved the proposal that the United Nations Observer Mission for Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) be integrated within UNAMIR.
3. As indicated in paragraph 115 of the Secretary-General's report, for the initial requirements of UNAMIR, the Advisory Committee authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments not exceeding \$4.6 million, under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 46/187 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, for the period from 5 October to 30 November 1993.
4. As indicated in paragraph 116 of the Secretary-General's report, the total cost of UNAMIR for the period from 5 October to 4 April 1994, including the amount of \$4.6 million previously authorized by the Advisory Committee, has been estimated at \$51,120,000 gross (\$50,478,000 net). The Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly authorize further commitments of up to \$46.5 million gross (\$45.9 million net) and that the entire amount of \$51,120,000 gross (\$50,478,000 net) be assessed.



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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS MILITARY LIAISON TEAM
IN CAMBODIA

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and
Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia (A/C.5/48/40, paras. 119-124).
2. As stated in paragraph 121 of the Secretary-General's report, by its resolution 880 (1993) of 4 November 1993, the Security Council decided to establish a team of 20 military liaison officers for a single period of six months. The Secretary-General estimates the requirements of the operation from its inception to 30 April 1994 at \$890,000 gross (\$852,000 net); in paragraph 125 (q) he requests the "appropriation and apportionment" of this amount.
3. Pending its consideration of the detailed report on the financing of the Military Liaison Team which, as stated in paragraph 124 of the Secretary-General's report, is under preparation, the Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding \$756,500 gross (\$724,200 net) for the period from 4 November 1993 to 31 March 1994 and that this amount be assessed.



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QUESTION OF PALESTINE

PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1994-1995

Programme budget implications of draft resolutions A/48/L.41,
A/48/L.42 and A/48/L.43

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Mahbub KABIR (Bangladesh)

1. At its 43rd meeting, on 18 December 1993, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/48/43) on the programme budget implications of draft resolutions A/48/L.41, A/48/L.42 and A/48/L.43. The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman.

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary record (A/C.5/48/SR.43).

DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, based on the statement by the Secretary-General of programme budget implications (A/C.5/48/43) and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, should it adopt draft resolutions A/48/L.41, A/48/L.42 and A/48/L.43, no additional appropriations would be required under sections 3A (Policy-making organs) and 3C (Department of Political Affairs II) and section 24 (Public information) or 25E (Conference services) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

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4. The Fifth Committee also decided to inform the General Assembly that it would need to approve an exception to the provisions of its resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985, under which all bodies should meet at their established headquarters in respect of meetings that are to be held away from the established headquarters of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.



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ELIMINATION OF APARTHEID AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED, DEMOCRATIC AND NON-RACIAL SOUTH AFRICA

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995

Programme budget implications of draft resolutions A/48/L.29, A/48/L.30 and A/48/L.31/Rev.1

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Mahbub KABIR (Bangladesh)

1. At its 43rd meeting, on 18 December 1993, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/48/59) on the programme budget implications of draft resolutions A/48/L.29, A/48/L.30 and A/48/L.31/Rev.1. The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman.

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary record (A/C.5/48/SR.43).

DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, based on the statement by the Secretary-General of programme budget implications (A/C.5/48/59) and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, should it adopt draft resolutions A/48/L.29, A/48/L.30 and A/48/L.31/Rev.1, no additional appropriation would be required under sections 3A, Policy-making organs, and 3C, Department of Political Affairs II, 24, Public information, and 25E, Conference services, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, but the provision under section 3A for the special allocations of the Special Committee against Apartheid would be reduced by \$690,000.



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THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA: PROCEDURES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF A FIRM AND LASTING PEACE AND PROGRESS IN FASHIONING A REGION OF
PEACE, FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT

PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1994-1995

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/48/L.21/Rev.1

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Mahbub KABIR (Bangladesh)

1. At its 43rd meeting, on 18 December 1993, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/48/50) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/48/L.21/Rev.1. The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman.
2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary record (A/C.5/48/SR.43).

DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that the adoption of draft resolution A/48/L.21/Rev.1 would give rise to additional appropriations of \$332,200 under section 4, Peace-keeping operations and special missions, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995. In addition, an amount of \$78,100 would be required under section 28, "Staff assessment", to be offset by an increase in the same amount under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment).



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RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RELATED FIELDS

PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1994-1995

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/48/L.33

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Mahbub KABIR (Bangladesh)

1. At its 43rd meeting, on 18 December 1993, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/48/54) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/48/L.33. The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman.

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary record (A/C.5/48/SR.43).

DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution A/48/L.33, no additional appropriation would be required under the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995. The question of additional premises that might be required would need to be examined by the Secretary-General and the Executive Heads of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund and the Secretary-General should report thereon to the General Assembly, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.
